

RECEIVER FOR GOULD ROAD

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN FINDS A REFUGE.

Ordered by the State of Texas to Spend \$2,000,000 on Betterments, It Puts Itself in the Hands of the Federal Court.—Statement by President G. J. Gould.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 26.—The International and Great Northern Railroad system in Texas was put into the hands of a receiver by Judge McCormick in the United States Circuit Court at Fort Worth this afternoon.

T. J. Freeman, general attorney for the Gould Southwestern system, was made receiver.

To-day's action on the part of the owners of the International and Great Northern, it is said, was caused by the Texas Railroad Commission ordering \$2,000,000 to be spent on betterments. So much money could not be raised for immediate use. The receiver is an officer of the Federal court and as such will administer the affairs of the road. He dictated the following statement to-night:

"The suit was instituted by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as trustee of the third mortgage, to foreclose the mortgage on account of default of the payment of a large amount of accrued and unpaid interest. As an incident to the suit and to protect the property and also to preserve it and its revenues from waste the company asked for the appointment of a receiver. The International and Great Northern Railway Company and the various owners of its stock, fully realizing the necessity of such action, decided that a receiver was necessary and agreed to my appointment. In addition to defaulting in the payment of interest the company owes a large amount of indebtedness, much of which is unsecured and past due. Owing to the unusual financial conditions now existing it was found to be impossible to finance the road until it could tide over these conditions.

"Large improvements have been asked for by the State Railroad Commission which, if carried out, would require a large outlay of cash that it is impossible to raise at the present time and meet the accrued and accruing indebtedness. I have the utmost faith in the future prosperity of Texas, the greatest confidence in its people, the highest respect for its laws and feel sure that the property placed in my hands will be improved to the highest efficiency and all of its debts paid in full.

"As to current rumors of a contemplated receivership for the Texas and Pacific Railroad, they are absolutely unfounded in fact. There is nothing unusual, in my judgment, in the recent depreciation in Wall Street of the securities of what are commonly known as Gould railway and auxiliary properties. It is but the result of the present general financial condition. The same condition applies to the securities of all other railway interests.

"Although the railway interests in the United States made a showing in their various reports to State and interstate commissions of large increased gross earnings and apparent surpluses for the fiscal year ended June 30, still, owing to the fact that the operating expenses continued to increase on account of the high prices of labor, material and general supplies, by the end of the calendar year, December 31, the apparent surplus in June was wiped out and in most instances a deficit shown. Earnings are daily decreasing, while fixed charges and operating expenses are practically as they were one year ago."

The order for Judge Freeman's appointment as receiver was entered in the Federal court records this evening. Judge Freeman says he is prepared to furnish the \$2,000,000 bond required and will file it tomorrow morning and at once take charge of the property. He is in private consultation to-night at his apartments in the Oriental Hotel with Vice-President Thorne of the Texas and Pacific.

President George J. Gould of the International and Great Northern Railroad said last night that no other Gould roads in Texas would be affected.

"The receivership of the International and Great Northern Railroad should cause no surprise and is due to conditions and reasons almost entirely local," Mr. Gould continued. "While there has been an almost unprecedented falling off in revenue, due to the business depression prevailing in Texas and elsewhere, and affecting every branch of industry, this alone would not have caused the action now taken.

"At a time when revenues are the leanest and business is at the lowest ebb, the company is called upon by the State commission to make additions and improvements to its fixed and rolling plant and revisions of its property, involving the expenditure of several millions of dollars, and to proceed in these expenditures upon a schedule prescribed by the commission without regard to current revenues or the ability of the company to secure funds to meet the expenditures.

"These orders have come on top of a decrease in gross earnings for the last four months of \$989,000, or a decrease at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000 a year. It has been impossible to reduce expenses anywhere near proportionately. Even were the earnings as large as formerly they would not provide for the immediate and immediate outlays, and the laws of Texas do not admit (even if the markets did) of the issue and sale of securities to do the work required of the company.

"The orders of the commission have the effect of laws unless set aside by the courts, and the requirements now placed on the company for these great and immediate outlays without the revenues, the credit, the securities or the markets to provide the money mean such insolvency as would be under the laws of Texas empower the State authorities to apply for a receivership.

"In view of the foregoing it seems as if, for the conservation of all interests, it was necessary to seek the protection of the court, where all interests can be properly represented and protected and which can justly determine all questions at issue.

"What I have said is not intended as any criticism of the Texas authorities or of their action; I merely state the situation, and I have every confidence that the best results will be accomplished and that the interests of the public and security holders will be fairly adjusted and properly and permanently protected by the course that has been pursued."

is \$25,000,000, of which \$9,755,000 is outstanding. Its bonded debt is \$24,848,082. The total mileage operated on June 30, 1906, was 1,189.5.

The International and Great Northern was incorporated in 1873 as a consolidation of the Great Northern, The Calvert, Waco and Bracco Valley Railroad, 90.62 miles, was purchased on May 1, 1901, and the Houston, Oakland and Magnolia Park Railway, with 10.2 miles of road at Houston, was acquired by purchase on December 28, 1903. It owns absolutely the Georgetown Railroad and the Henderson and Overton Railroad.

Of the lines owned it has from Longview Junction to Laredo, Tex., 493.9 miles; from Palestine to Houston, Tex., 150.7; Spring to Fort Worth, 271.8; Mineola Branch, Troupe to Mineola, Tex., 44.4; Columbia Branch, Houston to East Columbia, Tex., 30; Madisonville Branch, Madisonville, Tex., 44.7; other branches and spurs, 14.8, and the Houston Belt terminals, 10.2, making 1,083.3 miles of road owned outright. It has property rights and leases on 79.3 miles more.

Of the bonded debt \$11,291,000 is in first gold 6s dated November 1, 1879, and due November 1, 1919. They are covered by a first lien on the entire mileage owned in fee and on the proprietary interest in the smaller lines. The Bowling Green Trust Company is trustee for the issue.

There is \$20,000 in second gold 5s dated June 1, 1881, and due September 1, 1909. A second lien on the same property is the protection. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company is trustee.

There are \$2,900,500 of third gold 4s dated May 1, 1892, due September 1, 1921. The security is a third lien on the property. The Mercantile Trust Company is trustee.

In addition there is \$196,000 in Colorado Bridge Sinking Fund gold 7s, \$138,000 in equipment 5s, Series A, and \$238,000 in equipment 5s, Series B.

THESE FOR SPARING THE ROD.

Superintendents as Well as Aldermen Protest Against School Flogging.

The Aldermen's protest against a restoration of corporal punishment in the public schools was received yesterday by the Board of Education and referred to the committee on corporal punishment.

The board of superintendents, a powerful body in the school system, sent in a set of resolutions also disapproving of corporal punishment.

Such punishment, they say, is not reformatory and produces hypocrites and sullen animosity. They go on:

There is no truth in the argument that the discipline of our schools has deteriorated since whipping was abolished thirty-four years ago. Free and orderly conduct now springs from congenial employment and kindly forbearance. That can be seen in our excellent fire drills, the abolition greatly of street games of boys, the improvement in all the savings in the child and teacher. The history of corporal punishment is a history of atrocities committed, not of children reformed. Three-fourths of the cases of mutilation and crippling of children in the schools are due to some physical ailment which drives the pupil to desperation, or it may be the teacher does not know how to teach and stirs up antagonism instead of drawing out the pupil's better nature.

It brutalizes the person who administers it, for the teacher or principal is usually in a state of anger or resentment. It stimulates the rivalries and animosities between the pupils. It is a history of cruelty, not of children reformed. Three-fourths of the cases of mutilation and crippling of children in the schools are due to some physical ailment which drives the pupil to desperation, or it may be the teacher does not know how to teach and stirs up antagonism instead of drawing out the pupil's better nature.

Such punishment legally established in the public schools would cultivate in children a delight in cruelty—cruelty to one another and to animals. It is a history of cruelty, not of children reformed. Three-fourths of the cases of mutilation and crippling of children in the schools are due to some physical ailment which drives the pupil to desperation, or it may be the teacher does not know how to teach and stirs up antagonism instead of drawing out the pupil's better nature.

This communication was also referred to the committee on corporal punishment.

The meeting decided to ask the Board of Estimate for \$11,000,000 of the proceeds of the recent bond issue to build new schools.

FOR TAFT, UNANIMOUSLY.

Missouri State Convention Expected to Hear No Opposition Today.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—The indications to-night are that Secretary Taft will be endorsed without a dissenting vote by the Republican State convention which will meet here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ex-Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge has been selected for temporary chairman and Senator William Warner for permanent chairman. Both Charles Nagel and ex-State Chairman F. K. Niedringhaus of this city, candidates for national committeeman, are claiming enough votes to elect.

Telegrams from Warner, dated Pittsburg, Pa., requesting votes for Nagel for national committeeman as "the political and personal friend of Secretary Taft," caused much agitation, and as a result there is some talk of opposing Warner for permanent chairman to-morrow.

The contest for delegates at large is no longer a Taft issue. It is generally conceded that Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley and Senator Warner will be two of the "Big Four." The other leading candidates are Otto Stille, the brewer, endorsed by City Chairman Howe, whom the State committee to-day accepted of the charge of party disloyalty, preferred by ex-State Chairman Niedringhaus; John H. Bobwell, Sedalia; J. H. Holmes, T. J. Moore, Judge Seiden Spencer and Congressman Barthold.

TO MAKE OHIO NEARLY DRY.

Bill Before Governor Expected to Enforce Prohibition in All but Four Counties.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 26.—The Ohio house, 79 to 46, to-day passed the Rose county option prohibition bill, under which Anti-Saloon League officers predict that eighty-four of Ohio's eighty-eight counties will out saloons in a year.

The bill has passed the Senate and goes direct to the Governor and will become law unless vetoed within ten days. It is to go into effect September 1.

By its provisions one-fourth of the electors in any county can demand an election the result of which cannot be changed for two years thereafter.

MRS. ANNE M. W. WALKER WEDS

AND GIVES AWAY \$1,000,000 TO RELATIVES AND CHARITY.

The Fend Which Arose Over the Fight for the Weightman Millions Believed to Be Ended—Bride Goes South With Her Husband, Frederic Courtland Fend.

Mrs. Anne M. Weightman Walker, victor in one of the most sensational will contests in recent years, and Frederic Courtland Fend, diplomatist and writer, were married at 10:45 yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Farley, assisted by Mr. Fisher of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, of which Mrs. Walker was a member.

The wedding was simple. There were about thirty guests, all relatives and intimate friends. Among the guests were the daughters of Mrs. Jones Wister, whose fight for a share of the William Weightman millions made such a stir. Their presence at the wedding was a matter of comment, as it indicated that the long existing feud between Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Wister is at an end.

The bride wore a costume of gray and a gray hat. She displayed the grand cordon and jewel of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre recently conferred upon her by the Pope in recognition of her many benefactions to Catholic charities. Mrs. Richard Wilm Meirs of Philadelphia, a niece of the bride, and E. C. Benedict, the banker and yachtman, were the witnesses.

Before the ceremony at the cathedral the couple received many congratulatory telegrams. The Pope sent a telegram of best wishes and extended the papal blessing through Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of State.

A wedding breakfast was served at noon at the bride's home, 787 Fifth avenue. It was attended by Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Norton and Mrs. E. Nichols of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Meirs, the Misses Weightman, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey H. Weightman and Mr. and Mrs. John Strawnbridge of Philadelphia, all relatives; Mr. Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, Mrs. James Mead Belden and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Pierce of St. Louis, Archbishop Farley, E. C. Benedict, Countess Anna Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Mrs. James E. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hubbell, Miss Maud Ingelsoll, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Webster, A. F. Muller-Try, Col. and Mrs. Lovell H. Jerome, H. L. Van Zile and A. Morris Bagby.

Mr. and Mrs. Fend left in the afternoon for a short trip through the South. They will sail for Europe some time in March. Mrs. Fend's father was William Weightman of Philadelphia, head of the chemical firm of Powers & Weightman. She married E. C. Walker, a lawyer. Weightman outlived two sons and his son-in-law, Mr. Walker, and left a will making his daughter sole heir to his estate, estimated at about \$600,000.

In June, 1905, Mrs. Jones Wister, a daughter-in-law of William Weightman, began a fight to obtain a share of the Weightman fortune for her daughters, alleging undue influence.

The contest for the millions was at its height when at the best possible moment in the trial from a dramatic point of view Mrs. Walker's lawyers presented a small piece of yellow paper closely written in Mr. Weightman's handwriting and attested before a notary. After a glance at the mysterious slip of paper Mrs. Jones Wister's attorneys gave up the fight. The contents of the paper were never divulged further than that it contained Mr. Weightman's statement of his relations with Mrs. Wister.

Mr. Fend, who is two years the junior of his bride, is 32 years old. His first wife was Katherine Albert McMurdo, daughter of the late Albert Wells and widow of Col. Edward McMurdo of London. She died in 1905. Mr. Fend was on the editorial staff of the Hartford *Courant* for several years, was appointed Vice-Consul-General at London in 1885 and was diplomatic agent and Consul-General with the rank of Minister Resident to Egypt from 1893 to 1897.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Through her attorney, Hampton L. Carson, Mrs. Anne M. Weightman Walker, who became Mrs. M. Fend in New York to-day, made public to-night a series of gifts to her relatives.

Her nephew and five nieces get \$600,000, four great-nieces and great-nephews get \$300,000 and charities get \$200,000.

Mrs. Jones Wister, Mrs. Fend's sister-in-law, who tried to break old William Weightman's will, does not get a cent.

Aubrey H. Weightman is the nephew. The nieces are Mrs. Richard Wilm Meirs, Mrs. Ethel Meirs, Miss Martha Rogers Weightman, Mrs. John Strawnbridge, all of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Nathaniel Meirs, Norton of New York. Each gets \$100,000. The great-nieces and great-nephews get \$50,000 each.

Mrs. Fend is abrupt in her statement. She begins by saying:

"No one has a right to arrange for me what I shall do with my own. Still less has any one the right to attempt by newspaper publications to influence my actions."

"My father, with his exact knowledge of the value of money and of the danger to the young, made in his lifetime what he deemed a suitable provision for his grandchildren by deed of trust. After his death I had resolved to make a similar provision. An ill-advised, groundless and unsuccessful attack upon his will prevented this and deprived the intended beneficiaries of what they might have enjoyed for the last three years."

"I now intend to carry out my original plan. Were I less firm in my views I might be deterred by impertinent and intrusive suggestions, but I am unwilling that my present purpose should be defeated by the folly of others. I shall always reserve to myself the right to judge. Wealth has its responsibilities, but also its rights."

Mrs. Fend, according to this statement, gives only what had been planned by her father, and admits she held it back because of Mrs. Jones Wister's suit. She still will have \$500,000.

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FIND VASE CLEOPATRA OWNED.

Pennsylvania University Expedition Uncovers Ancient Treasures in Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—A vase of beautiful workmanship with inscriptions tending to show it to have been the property of Cleopatra, upon which is painted a portrait of Julius Caesar in the costume of a Greek god has been found by the Randall Maciver expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, which has been at work at Anibeh, a famous religious shrine of the ancient Egyptians, since the middle of last November.

News of the discovery was sent by Dr. Maciver a few days ago in a letter to Eckley B. Cox, chairman of the Egyptian section of the university museum.

The vase, which it is expected will take rank with the few art treasures left by antiquity, was found in a tomb about a mile north of the city of Anibeh proper, where the tombs of many of the nobility of Egypt at the time of the Ptolemies have been unearthed.

In the burial chamber besides the vase were several articles which would have been ranked as important discoveries but for the Cleopatra vase.

The vase itself, just 26 inches high, was standing in a niche cut into the solid rock wall of the tomb at the head of the sarcophagus.

MORSE'S HOUSE FREED

Of His Pensions, Though Attachment Stands.—He Confers With Hanna.

Justice Plazek signed yesterday an order cancelling as of to-morrow the pensions filed some weeks ago by Charles A. Hanna as receiver of the National Bank of North America against the property at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue owned by Charles W. Morse. There was no objection by counsel for the receiver. Justice Plazek also adjourned until March 4 the argument on a motion by Philip J. Britt as counsel for Morse to vacate the writ of attachment for \$243,000 obtained by Receiver Hanna against all Morse's property, including his Fifth avenue home.

Mr. Morse was in conference yesterday with Receiver Hanna and his counsel from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until about 9 in the evening. Mr. Morse and the receiver were going over the collateral on the Morse loans in the bank. Mr. Morse, it is said, is disposed to figure this collateral considerably higher than the receiver. Mr. Morse also is particularly anxious to prevent the liquidation at this time of the Morse assets held by the bank. It is understood that Morse argues that the bank will make an unnecessary loss if his securities are thrown on the market at the present time, but the price is further depressed. The conference between the receiver and the ex-banker will go on to-day.

OHIO TROOPS AFTER OUTLAWS.

Militia Guarding Tobacco Property Against "Night Riders."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Ohio State troops are on guard to-night twelve miles below Batavia, Clermont county, to protect tobacco growers and buyers from "night riders."

Notice that troops had been called out was received to-night by Adjutant-General Critchfield from Sheriff Rapp of Clermont county, who telegraphed that he had taken the liberty of calling out Company K, and that the company had responded promptly.

"Riders" advanced on the district along the Ohio River, near Batavia, last Friday night, but warnings had been received, and the tobacco growers armed and repelled the advance. Whitecap notices and threats conveyed by word of mouth have terrorized the district.

News came to-night from Eaton, Preble county, on the Indiana border, that Whitecap notices had been posted on the big tobacco warehouse of Young Bros., in Eaton, demanding that the concern quit buying tobacco. The warehouse is of cement and the notice contains this threat: "Your building may be fireproof, but not dynamite proof."

A tobacco warehouse near Eaton was burned last week. Troops may be sent to Eaton.

RUFUS H. KING BROKE.

Doesn't Think Much of His Claim for \$250 Against L. L. Lortillard, Jr.

Rufus H. King, residing at 120 East Thirty-fourth street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$7,881 and the following assets: 9,550 shares of mining stocks, mostly of doubtful value; one share Ridgefield Club Association, value unknown; claim for \$250 loan to Louis L. Lortillard, Jr., of Newport, of doubtful value; \$13 on deposit in a savings bank at Albany and claims for \$852 against three stockbrokers for rebate on State tax erroneously imposed on half shares of stock.

His liabilities are for jewelry, \$1,827; clothes, \$1,901; stocks, \$1,887; doctors, \$240; dentist, \$163, and for cab hire, cigars, champagne, cleaning, babies' clothes, ladies' clothes, drugs, electric light, flowers, gas, groceries, hardware, hats, ice, linen, men's furnishings, goods, money loaned, overhauling, refreshments, shoes, storage, surgical dressings, telephone and water. Among the creditors are Tiffany & Co., \$505, jewelry; L. P. Hollander, \$1,153, ladies' clothes; Tracy & Co., \$1,387, stocks; William B. Anderson, \$900, stocks, and Knickerbocker Trust Company, \$355, overdraft.

E. H. King, brother of Lortillard, Jr., were in the class of 1897 at Yale.

FIRE IN A BIG TENEMENT.

Two Persons Burned Badly—Many Saved by Firemen.

Fire which started on the third floor of the five story tenement house at 43 First street at a quarter of one o'clock this morning swept up through the air shafts in a hurry and soon had the top of the building in a fierce blaze. Twenty families are housed in the building and practically everybody was asleep when the fire started.

When the cries started the first of them ran for the fire escapes, from above and rear, and got down as best they could with the help of neighbors and of the police. Later the firemen of Engine Companies 23 and 35 and of Truck 6 got others off with scaling ladders.

Lena Barbata and her brother Peter, who lived on the top floor, were badly burned in getting down the fire escapes. In front. They were attended to by ambulances called early in the progress of the fire. Victor and Albert Casaroli, who lived in the rear of the top floor, were scorched while making their way to the street by the rear escapes.

Frederick Fredericks of 19 Second street, who was on the fire escape and caught two children thrown to him from above, was reported that one woman had jumped from the third floor into the street and had been taken badly hurt to the home of friends.

As the fire spread and learned in the first few moments most of those in the building were accounted for.

KILLS HERSELF IN SUBWAY

WOMAN SO ECCENTRIC THAT GIRL STOPPED TO WATCH HER.

Traffic Confused for Half an Hour on Express and Local Tracks by the Suicide of Mrs. John Stavenhagen—Her Husband Has No Explanation of It All.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a short, plump, dark woman about 40 years old walked down into the uptown station of the subway at Eighteenth street and began pacing up and down the platform. Her actions interested a young girl, Alice Gibbs of 194 Tenth avenue, so much that she let one train pass while she watched her.

As a northbound local, in charge of Motorman Walter L. Robinson, approached the woman, who had reached the south end of the platform and was hidden from the motorman by the end of the station wall, peered out, screamed and threw herself on the track. All the cars passed over her body.

The passengers heard the scream and when the train pulled up with a jerk they ran from the cars to the platform. They weren't allowed to remain there long, however, for Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher had come up from Police Headquarters in his automobile and at once ordered every one out of the station.

Police reserves kept the crowd outside and finally closed the station for half an hour while the body was being removed.

Meantime everything in the subway was in confusion. Some one called up the train dispatchers at the Brooklyn Bridge and ordered him to stop sending out northbound locals. A train was in the station at the time and filled with passengers, but the guards refused to let them out as the starting signal had been given.

Soon the dispatcher got orders to run the locals on the express tracks. That tied up the express tracks also, as the locals had to be switched back and forth. Stations north of Fourteenth street were crowded with persons waiting for some sign of a local train, which when it did appear was swarmed.

The woman was Mrs. John Stavenhagen of 85 Highland avenue, Jersey City. She wore two wedding rings, marked T. H. S. and H. S. B., and a bracelet. She also had a gunmetal watch, which was still going, and a letter which was addressed to Anna Stavenhagen in the Province of Courland, Russia. It was to be sent to the town of Mitus to the Dialectonshaus.

On the envelope was written, "If not delivered in five days return to W. Stavenhagen, 47-49 Tenth avenue."

At 47-49 Tenth avenue is the factory of the J. Bernard Company, manufacturers of lace and embroideries, of which Wilhelm Stavenhagen is president.

The identification of the woman was made late last night by her husband, John Stavenhagen, a manufacturer of electrical novelties at the Tenth avenue address the woman had on the letter. Stavenhagen read of the accident in the afternoon papers, and when he got home and learned that his wife had been gone all afternoon he decided that he would go over to New York. With him went his brother Henry, who is in business with him.

They visited first the East Twenty-second street police station, where a bracelet worn by Mrs. Stavenhagen was shown to her husband and identified. Then he went to the Morgue and looked at some of the clothing. He was too much moved to permit himself to look at the body and soon went away. He said he had no idea why his wife should have killed herself.

BEIMONT TO OFFER HIS TUNNEL.

Cuts His Price to the City to \$6,000,000.—Willing to Lease It Later.

August Belmont within the next few days will formally offer to sell the Stearns tunnel under the East River to the city. For more than a month past Mr. Belmont has been trying to negotiate the sale of the tunnel to the city, but he has been endeavoring to do the business through the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Belmont, accompanied by President Shotts of the Interborough, called again yesterday on Chairman Wilcox of the commission with a view to talking of the scheme to sell the tunnel. Mr. Wilcox told Mr. Belmont that the commission had no power to buy tunnels, and suggested that any offer should be submitted to the Board of Estimate. Mr. Wilcox expressed the opinion that if it was true that the city was down to within a few millions of its debt carrying capacity it was doubtful if the commission would deem it wise to recommend the purchase of the tunnel.

Mr. Belmont is anxious to get rid of the tunnel. It isn't bringing in a cent of revenue, and Mr. Belmont will not attempt to operate it until the city has bought it. He is now trying to sell the franchise has been settled.

Chairman Wilcox suggested that the most practical course would be for Mr. Belmont and those associated with him to submit in writing some definite offer as a basis upon which the matter could be taken up in a businesslike way. Mr. Belmont agreed to the suggestion and his offer will be sent in a few days in duplicate form to the Public Service Commission and to the Board of Estimate.

It was said by party leaders after the meeting that the State convention would declare for Taft, and while the delegates may go instructed they will be ready to swing into line for Taft. The State convention meets April 30.

The committee adopted resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt's policies. There is a strong sentiment here for Gov. Hughes.

VERDICT AGAINST HETTY GREEN.

Must Pay Lawyers \$5,127 of the \$10,000 They Sued For.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—In the United States Circuit court to-day a verdict for \$5,727 and interest was returned in favor of Whipple, Sears & Ogden in their suit against Mrs. Hetty Green to recover costs of fees amounting with interest to about \$10,000.

The firm of lawyers did considerable work for Mrs. Green several years ago and she balked at their bill. She will have to pay counsel for defending the suit.

DEWEY'S SPARKLING GRAPE JUICE.

A New Drink. Non-Alcoholic. Sterilized. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton st., New York.—Advs.

COUNTRESS'S CITY BONDS

New Registered in Her Name at the Instance of Her Father's Executors.

Upon the request of the executors of the Cornelius Vanderbilt will the Controller and the City Clerk transferred yesterday \$500,000 of city bonds heretofore held in the name of the estate to Countess Szechenyi. The books of the Finance Department now record that these bonds are owned by "Countess Gladys Szechenyi," and in the transfer papers signed yesterday it is stated that the interest on the bonds shall be paid in Budapest through a bank to be named by the Countess.

Another block of bonds will be transferred to-day from the estate to the personal ownership of Countess Szechenyi. It is understood that the total amount which will thus be registered in the name of the Countess will be between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

The bonds will remain on this side. Yesterday's transaction merely means that the bonds are part of the estate left to Countess Sze